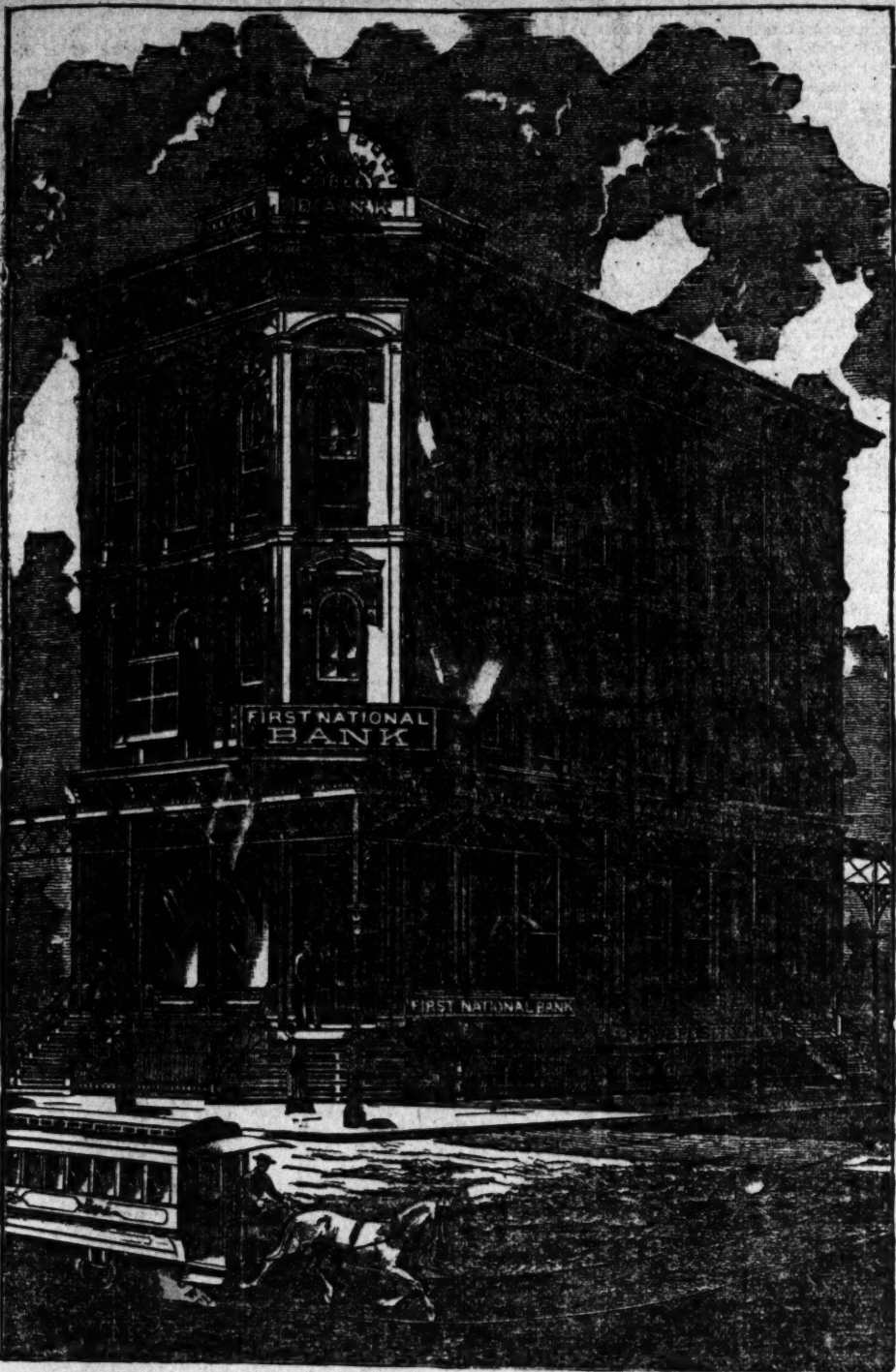


THE LEADING BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST.



First National Bank of Little Rock, Arkansas.

The building represented by the above picture is the property of the above-named Bank, which Bank is managed by a board of directors, composed of the most prominent business men of the city, and the entire management of the Bank is conducted by the President, John G. Fletcher, and the Cashier, Edwin T. Reaves. The Bank has an unusual and good outfit of furniture and fixtures, and yet all thereof, and the entire elegant building above represented, has been charged off. In thirty months they have added to their surplus, have paid their stockholders \$65,000 in dividends, and charged off of the premiums on United States bonds, \$19,946.75.

Its Directors embrace some of the most successful business men in the State. Its officers, without any bluster, give to the Bank persistent, conscientious, straightforward business management that admits of no superiority. They win friends and patrons by pre-eminently deserving them. Col. Logan H. Roots, the President, is one who enjoys a most creditable national reputation, and whose name is recognized wherever known as a synonym of business success. Vice-President William B. Waite has been engaged in business in Arkansas for about fifty years with never any but most honorable methods. Mr. Nic. Kupferle, the Second Vice-President, has by his thrift, energy and integrity accumulated for himself a fortune. P. K. Roots, the Cashier, is "all business," affable, but determined; liberal, yet conservative. Arthur Mandelbaum, the Assistant Cashier, with his shrewdness, ability and activity, is a young man of whom they are justly proud.

The existence of such a Bank, with such management and managers, speaks volumes for its locality. Although it is the leading Bank in the Southwest, there are other banks that are doing sufficiently well to demonstrate clearly that that section of country is on a career of growth and prosperity, which this Bank's career indicates and has greatly aided.

ARKANSAS.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE GROWING AND PROSPEROUS SOUTHERN STATE.

The Immigration Movement—A State Convention to be held at Little Rock—Millions of Fertile Acres—Agricultural Features—Industrial Enterprises—The Capital City—Railroad Facilities.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 25.—The immigration movement which is to be boomed by a convention to be held in this city on February 1 and 2 next, and in which citizens throughout the State are interested, has attracted much attention to Arkansas. No effort is being spared to make known to the world at large the varied resources of the great Arkansas Valley and the extensive and perfect system of railroads has stimulated the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the State, insuring a full measure of general prosperity. Some few facts concerning the advantages offered to settlers may not be amiss here.

TOPOGRAPHY.

About 8,000,000 acres or one-fourth the lands of the State are classed as mountainous, 5,000,000 acres level and 16,000,000 acres hilly or rolling. The mountainous lands are in the Western and Northern parts of the State. The soil in this section is exceedingly fertile. Here the apple, peach, pear, wheat, oats and corn are cultivated and reach their greatest perfection, and for health this portion of the State is unsurpassed. One remarkable feature, and a fact of great importance to the home-seeker, is that the fruit crop is never failing, it never having been killed by frost. These mountains are found in detached groups, with wide and fertile valleys intervening. Here the grape, plum, strawberry and raspberry reach greatest perfection, and in field crops cotton takes the lead. All through this section the United States owns thousands of acres of desirable lands, subject to homestead entry. The alluvial or bottom lands of Arkansas are the most productive of any in the world. Cultivated for forty years past without the use of any fertilizers, they continue to yield remunerative crops. The swamp lands of the State will never be of much account, except for grasses, until they are thoroughly drained. They will then become the richest portion of the State, but as there are still so many thousands of acres of uncultivated lands that need no draining, it will be several years before these swamp lands will be reclaimed. The prairie lands of the State are used mostly for grazing, but are admirably adapted for making hay, and for fruit culture. Hilly or rolling lands, with occasional

one-half of the entire area of the State, are located more or less in every county. The soil is mostly of a light gray color, very loose, easily cultivated and very productive. Here all the cereals and nearly all kinds of fruit are cultivated with the most profitable results. Early vegetables can be grown with great success, and the railroads offer every advantage to the farmer by which he may reach the Northern markets with his crop. In no part of the world is fruit grown to such perfection as here. The amount of land being taken up and bought proves conclusively that Arkansas is to have a great influx of the farming element from the North in the near future. During last year (1887) the land office of the Iron Mountain Railroad sold 49,588.50 acres of railroad lands, the average number of acres to each person being 80.04. Nearly 20,000 letters of inquiry were received during the year concerning lands and prices. Thus sets the tide of immigration toward this portion of the Sunny South.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The coal fields of Arkansas cover about 12,000 square miles, and the richest deposits in the State are found in the Arkansas River Valley along the line of the Ft. Smith & Little Rock Railway. The average thickness of the veins is five feet, and the quality of coal taken out is fine. The coal industry in Arkansas is in its infancy, but is being rapidly developed. The coal lands offer one of the best chances for investment that the capitalist could find, as the facilities in the way of railroad transportation and the demand for coal that is always found in the South make the mining of it especially profitable. But coal is not all that Arkansas has in the mineral line. Iron, manganese, zinc, lead, antimony, kaolin, and even slight traces of gold and silver are found scattered through the various counties of the State. The deposit of marble is greater than that of any other State in the Union. The minerals already mentioned include but a small portion of the rich resources of the State, and the only wonder is that they have been so long undeveloped. It is impossible to calculate the enormous wealth that lies hidden here, only waiting the coming of the prospector to yield up its buried treasures. Arkansas has a great future, not only in the development of its mineral resources and its agricultural features, but in its great variety of timber for use in mechanical purposes. There are over thirty thousand square miles of heavily timbered land. Already immense tracts of these lands are being cleared off and the timber sent north to be manufactured into articles of every-day use. It is a strange thing that the Northern manufacturer does not turn his steps in this direction, for fuel costs him no more here than in the North, freight rates are cheaper, and in Little Rock any manufacturing interest that locates is guaranteed five years' immunity from State or municipal taxation. This is certainly a big inducement to capital to come in this direction.

What Arkansas needs above all else is a revolution in the farming interests. Men who have farmed all their lives in Northern States and made only a living out of it

a few years and with half the labor be in independent circumstances. The truth of this statement is found in men who came here a few years ago with nothing but strong hearts and willing hands, and now can count their wealth by the thousands.

LITTLE ROCK, the capital city of the State, has been likened to the Garden of Eden on account of its beautiful location and its wealth of flowers. The city is within a few miles of the center of the State. It is situated on the right bank of the Arkansas River, which is navigable during the entire year, thus giving it a water outlet to all ports. In addition it has five trunk lines of railroad, with four more projected, all of which serves to make it one of the best shipping points in the South. The business of the city during 1886 was about \$15,000,000 and during 1887 nearly \$20,000,000, showing a healthy financial condition.

Nearly all the State institutions are located here, and a Federal Government building is being erected which will, when completed, be one of the handsomest public buildings in the South. Little Rock has been fortunate in having for citizens men who have had the interests of the city at heart, and in filling the public offices the custom has been to advance a man not on account of his politics, but according as he has proved himself a worthy and upright citizen. In this way the last few years have seen Little Rock take a prominent stand as a well-governed city. Her merchants are nearly all men whose word is as good as their bond. They are progressive with it all, and have waked up to the fact that they must be up and doing if they would have their fair city take her place among the cities of the nation.

LOCAL ENTERPRISES. The Merchants' Exchange building, a cut of which appears in this issue, was built at a cost of \$27,000. The banks of the city have a combined capital of nearly \$1,000,000, and rank very high as regards soundness. Two handsome views are given of the First National and the German National Banks on this page.

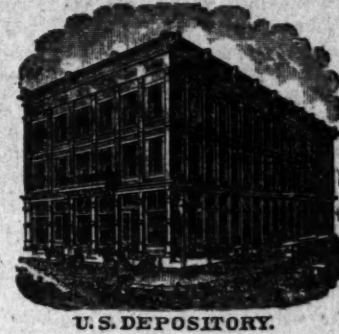
Col. L. H. Roots, President of the First National, is one of the most prominent Republican politicians in the South. Col. John G. Fletcher, President of the German National, is one of the oldest residents of the city and prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Arkansas.

The Little Rock Oil & Compress Company is the largest cotton oil mill in the South and has a capital of \$3,000,000. Last season it compressed nearly 100,000 bales of cotton. The population of the city is about 37,000. Manufacturing is represented by cooperative companies, furniture factories, planing mills, gin factories, foundries, etc. And yet there is room for plenty more, and the people are anxious to welcome all who will come. There are twelve miles of street railway in operation, seven miles of water mains and nearly seventeen miles of gas pipes. There are also electric light, telegraph and telephone companies. The streets are being paved with granite and the city has no heavy debt hanging over it. One of the greatest features of the city is its fine

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The schools of Little Rock stand as a monument forever commemorating the wise policy of her citizens. The enrollment shows some eight thousand pupils. The number of teachers employed is fifty-three. Amount paid out for such expenses annually, about \$41,500. The Board of Education is composed of the best men in the city, regardless of political predilections. The present Board has been in active service for years past, the President having served for nineteen years. The schools are fortunate in having one of the best educators of the South in Prof. J. H. Rightall, and it is largely owing to his indefatigable efforts that the schools of Little Rock have attained such high standing. One thing the new-comer can be certain of: should he have children to be educated, they can find every advantage here that to be found in any of the Southern cities. This is a broad statement, but the absolute truth.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY of the UNITED STATES.



U.S. DEPOSITORY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

German National Bank

OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,

At the Close of Business.....December 31, 1887

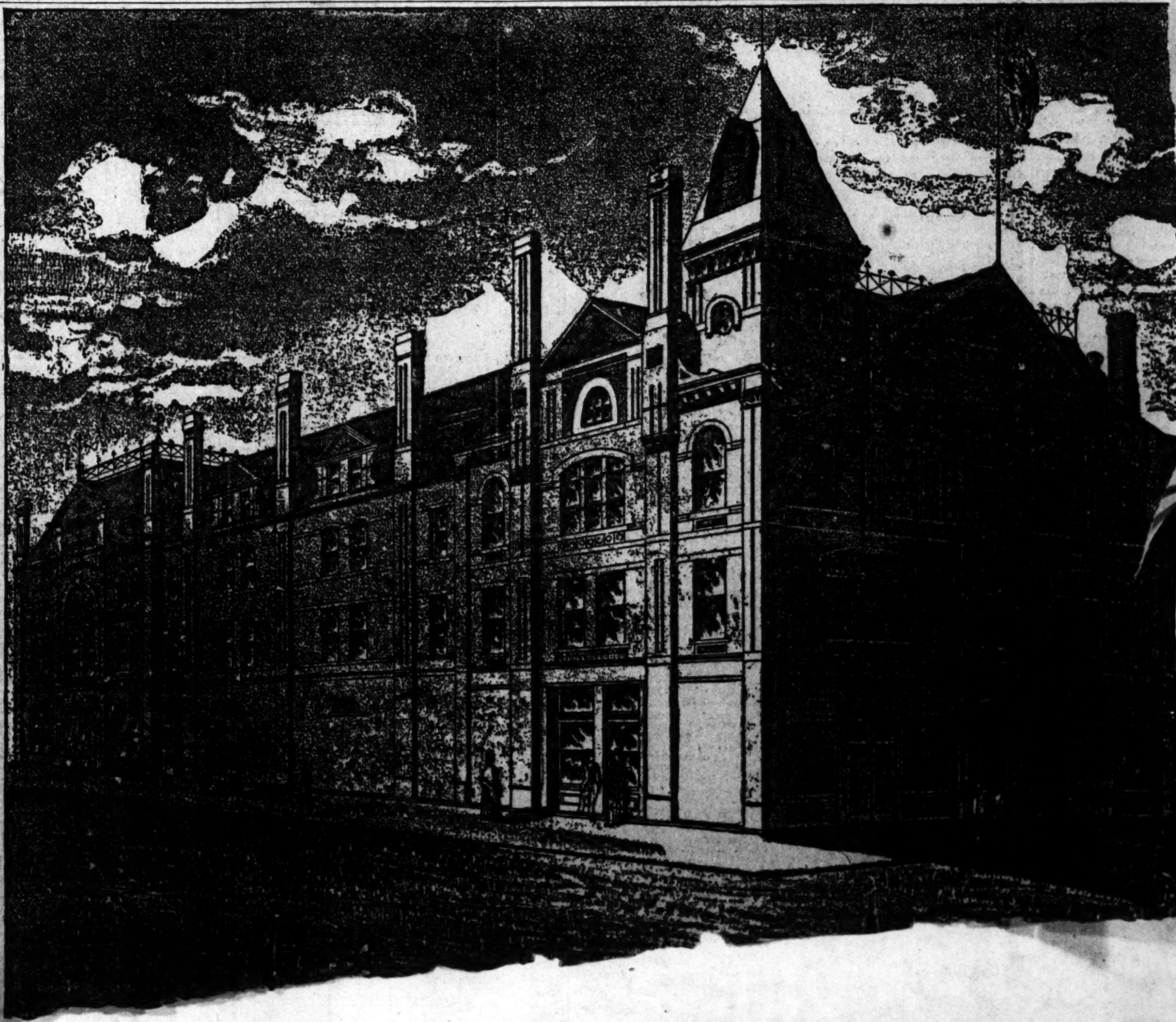
JOHN G. FLETCHER.....President.
CHAS. J. LINCOLN.....Vice-President.
CREED T. WALKER.....Cashier.
EDWIN T. REAVES.....Assistant Cashier.

This is the Only Depository of the United State Government in the State of Arkansas.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$564,486.77	Capital stock	\$200,000.00
Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00	Surplus fund	40,000.00
Premiums on bonds	43,596.25	Undivided profits	22,068.89
Furniture and Fixtures	4,680.00	Circulation	45,000.00
Demand loans	\$350,000.00	Due Depositors	980,200.99
Due from Treas. U. S.	2,898.30	Due Banks and Bankers	90,449.66
U. S. 4-per-cent bonds	150,800.00		
Due from Banks	61,210.99		
Cash	159,280.50		
	724,189.79		
	\$1,386,952.81		

We Solicit the Business of Banks, Bankers, Merchants and I



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH FULTON, President.

Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.
One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning, \$10.00

By the week (delivered by carrier), \$2.00
By the week (delivered by mail), \$2.00
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

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POST-DISPATCH, 215 and 217 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Business Office, 215 and 217 Market street, Chicago, Ill.

High-Water Mark, 54.420.

The circulation of the DAILY POST-DISPATCH in the City of St. Louis is larger every week than that of any other newspaper in the city.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.
C. "Harbor Lights."
B. "Bill Allen."

"Dead to the World."
"The Arkansas Traveler."

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Saturday, January 28, 1888.

OBJECTING CITIZENS

WHO PROTEST AGAINST THE GRANTING OF CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN STREETS.

A Delegation From the South Side Requests a Vote of the Board of Public Improvements to Repeal the Bill for the Reconstruction of the Streets Between the Mississippi and the Mississippi River.

The Board of Public Improvements, which met yesterday afternoon, was called to order by the Mayor, who presided. The first item on the agenda was the report of the committee on the petition of the South Side Citizens' Association, asking that the bill for the reconstruction of the streets between the Mississippi and the Mississippi River be repealed.

The committee reported that they had received a large number of petitions from the citizens of the South Side, asking that the bill be repealed. They also reported that they had held a public hearing on the matter, and that the citizens of the South Side were opposed to the bill.

The Mayor then asked the committee to report on the petition. The committee reported that they were opposed to the bill, and that they recommended that it be repealed. The Mayor then asked the Board to vote on the petition.

The Board then voted to repeal the bill. The vote was 12 to 10. The Mayor then announced that the bill had been repealed, and that the streets between the Mississippi and the Mississippi River would remain in their present condition.

The citizens of the South Side were very pleased with the result. They felt that their petition had been successful, and that their streets would remain in their present condition. They also felt that the Board of Public Improvements had acted wisely in repealing the bill.

The Mayor then announced that the Board of Public Improvements would meet again next week. He also announced that he would be visiting the South Side of the city on Monday next.

The citizens of the South Side were very pleased with the Mayor's announcement. They felt that the Mayor was taking an interest in them, and that he was doing what was best for the city.

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THE BRIDGE GRANTING

General Manager Tausig Receives and Warmly Answers a Recent Letter.

The Transportation Committee of the Merchants' Exchange yesterday approved the draft of a letter prepared by Chairman Francis in reply to the letter of Dr. William Tausig, General Manager of the St. Louis Bridge & Tunnel Company, protesting against the granting of the franchise to the St. Louis Bridge & Tunnel Company.

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AMONG THE BROKERS

Prices at Which the Leading Mining Stocks Changed Hands—Continued of the First Page.

Little trading was done on "Change" today. Values, however, remaining firm, with a slight upward tendency.

Fourteen cents was offered for Grey Eagle, but no stock was forthcoming.

Dinero was in a slight demand at 35 cents, at which figure 100 shares changed hands.

Seventeen and a half cents was bid for Oak-wood, but no sales were made.

A few hundred shares of West Granite were sold at 47 1/2.

One dollar was bid for Pat Murphy.

Beno was quiet, 100 shares selling at 25, but the price soon fell to 23 1/2, which was maintained firm, with few transactions.

Golden Era opened at 97 1/2 cents, and soon rose to 100 shares being sold at this price; the sellers afterward asked 100 1/2, at which figure there was a sale of 100 shares.

There was a strong demand for Junco at 40 cents, but the price soon fell to 35 cents, which was offered at 35 cents, and no sales were made.

Black Oak was decidedly the most active stock on the market, and had a strong upward tendency. Sales were made at 12 1/2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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A FINE DUTY

Thomas Walsh's Attempt to Kill the Mayor of St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 28.—A loaded revolver in the hands of a man half-dressed with excitement, two women, his wife and daughter, with their arms about his neck beseeching him not to shoot another man, his life hanging almost on a thread, and with every nerve strained to avoid the expected bullet, a jury of eleven men, assembled to get out of a dead-end, spectators seated and balliffs in a wild hurry-burry to prevent a tragedy, were the scene in a sensational episode that took place in Judge Clifford's court this morning.

The would-be assassin was Thomas Walsh, the oldest ex-convict in Chicago, and his attempt to commit murder in Court this morning was the result of a belief that justice had fallen short in his case. James Britton, a man who had formerly worked for him, was charged with having assassinated his daughter. The jury found Britton not guilty to-day, and that so inflamed the father that he resolved to take the law in his own hands and kill in the very sight of the men who he believed had wronged him. He was overpowered by his captors and his purpose was frustrated.

An Important Reason.
By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 28.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad machine-shops shut down this morning and will remain closed until Tuesday. The cause of the shutting down is said to be to make some needed repairs to the machinery. It is said that the machine-shops are the largest of their kind in the West, and that the railroad is one of the most important in the country.

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IN THE SWIM.

ITEMS OF MOMENT GATHERED IN LOCAL SOCIAL CIRCLES TO-DAY.

Announcements of Interest About People Well Known in St. Louis—The Coming of the "Tyrone" and the "Lawn Tennis" of last season will be repeated. There will be some tableaux with new features. "Dancing Chasseaux," will be introduced.

Mr. Gerold Gibson is spending the winter in New York.

Miss Charles Finney has been entertaining Miss Elsie Wynn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Egan have returned from a short visit East.

Miss Mary Snigler has returned from a visit to friends in the country.

Miss Kate Fogarty left on Friday to visit Miss Anna Martin in London.

Miss W. Harris of the Park Hotel goes to Milwaukee to make a visit.

Miss Mary Gordon returned on Wednesday from a visit to the country.

Mr. Charles Farrell left last week to visit his friend, Mr. Dr. W. W. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lewis are in the city and are guests of relatives.

Miss Hattie Kelce returned on Wednesday to her home in Independence, Mo.

Mrs. T. D. Price left the middle of last week to visit friends in the State.

Miss J. L. Griggs of Springfield, Ill., is a guest of relatives on Locust street.

Mrs. J. C. Wells has been entertaining Miss Stacey of Birmingham, England.

Mrs. Frank Arnold is entertaining this week her sister, Miss Minnie Williams.

Mrs. Frank R. O'Neal is expected home this week from a short visit to friends.

Miss May Godfrey returned last night from a brief visit to friends out of town.

Miss M. Murphy has gone to Illinois to spend a month with Mr. F. J. Murphy.

Miss Ada Eckhardt has returned home, after a three weeks' visit to friends.

Miss Vail's marriage to Mr. Long of Kansas City is expected for the first of February.

Miss Eubank has returned from a visit of several weeks to her friend, Miss Nora Ball.

Mrs. Alex. Osborn left the early part of last week to visit friends and relatives in Arkansas.

Miss Belle Wood returned yesterday from a short visit to relatives in the interior of the State.

Miss Annie Jones has gone to Indiana to spend several weeks with Miss Sarah O'Connell.

Miss Mary Violand has returned home after a month spent delightfully with relatives in Illinois.

Miss Trevor has returned home after a very pleasant visit to her friend, Mrs. W. H. Willard.

Miss Carrie Lewis, who has been visiting Miss Estelle of Page avenue, has returned to Detroit.

Miss Scholze, who has been cruising on the Atlantic Coast, is expected home for a short visit.

Mrs. T. M. Webster left on Wednesday evening to spend a fortnight with her friend, Mrs. Sarah Linder.

Miss Frank W. Andrews has returned home after a visit of three weeks to friends in South-east Missouri.

Miss Anna Goddard, who has been in the city since last autumn, has returned to her home in Kansas.

Miss Blanche O'Reilly of Pine street is entertaining her friend Miss Mae Stout of Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. Eugene Schupp of West Pine street will make a short visit to Chicago soon after the last of February.

Mrs. Fannie Wertheimer will entertain during the month of February her mother, Mrs. E. Wertheimer of Chicago.

Mrs. Holland will entertain during the month of February, her sister, Miss Bettie Wilson of Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. P. H. Mead, who has been for some weeks past the guest of relatives in Sedalia, Mo., has returned to her home in St. Louis.

Miss Kathleen Henry, who received severe injuries from a fall on the ice recently, is reported as recovering rapidly.

Miss Mary Stoddard left the latter part of last week for Edwardsville, Ill., to visit her sister, Mrs. Sarah Stoddard.

Miss Florence Gordon of Hannibal, daughter of Mr. W. A. Gordon, a well-known poetess, is in the city visiting friends.

Miss Beattie Smith, who has been during the past month a guest of friends in the country, has returned home.

Miss Blanche Smith left last week for Washington City, where she will visit friends.

She will be gone several weeks.

Miss Maggie Thornhill left on Thursday evening to spend a month or six weeks with her sister, Mrs. H. M. Stroh.

Mr. and Mrs. McNamee Jones, who have been the guests of friends in the city, returned to their home in Hannibal last week.

Mrs. Theodore Best is spending the winter season in California and will not return to St. Louis before the late spring months.

Miss Sophie Rago, who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Joie Doolittle, has returned home after a pleasant visit of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jones of 308 Chestnut street, who have been in the city for a progressive course party on Thursday, February 2.

Mrs. E. L. Goodman is spending the remainder of the winter season in St. Antonio, Tex. She will not return before April.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, nee Bantz, have returned from Arkansas, and are located for the winter at Lakeview, Ark.

Miss Demetrius Simmons, who is the guest of Miss Katie May of Morgan street, will return to St. Louis next week.

Miss Kitty Clark accompanied her sister, Miss Annie Clark, and is now visiting her sister, Mrs. Balthasar Smith of Pine street.

Mrs. Bernard Popping, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marie Popping left on Wednesday for her home in Belmont.

Mrs. John R. Boos and her daughter, Miss Katie Davis, have returned from a visit of several weeks to her relatives at Hannibal, Mo.

Mrs. Charles Carroll, accompanied by Miss Zola and Belle Carroll, left last week to spend several weeks with her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. C. Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Papin of Kansas City passed through St. Louis last week after a delightful visit to New Orleans and other southern points.

Miss Sue Byrd, who has been for the past few weeks visiting friends in Pacific Mo., left on Friday for Denver, where she will spend some time with relatives.

Miss Louise Casey of Springfield, who has been visiting her friend, Mrs. Dan Casey, for several weeks, accompanied Miss Louise Casey on Friday to Hannibal.

Miss Florida Casey of Joliet spent a portion of this week with Mrs. Dan Casey of Hannibal, where she will return to her home in Los Angeles, Cal., about the middle of next week.

DEATHS.

NEWCOMER. A. NEWCOMER, aged 35 years.

Functus from 2321 Walnut street, Sunday, January 29 at 10 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

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MONEY.

BRADSTREET'S BUDGET.

Reviewing Financial, Trade, Industrial, Labor and Speculative Conditions.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's note some interference with the distribution of general merchandise by heavy snow storms and extremely low temperatures.

While there have been delays on railways Northwest, West and East, the late blockade at the Northwest has been partially raised, and there is an increase in orders received for general merchandise.

Grain prices have, with a few exceptions, advanced upward and where business has improved. At Memphis, St. Louis and Kansas City, the market is generally firm.

In the volume of goods shipped, without exception, there is a decided improvement. In the South and West, the weather is generally favorable, and the distribution of merchandise, as well as the shipment of farm products, has been greatly improved.

New York and Philadelphia commercial reports have not been so favorable. In general, a seasonable activity being noted. At Pittsburgh, Omaha, Burlington, Mo., and Detroit, similar conditions prevail. The stock, bonds and shoes and hardware remain relatively quiet.

Leading money market continue quite easy. New York money more so than elsewhere. Short time and the demand for the reduction of Government deposits with national banks may be accomplished without any serious disturbance to the money or merchandise market.

At Kansas City collections are difficult, but elsewhere in nearly all instances only a few car lots are being sold. The market is dull and strong; easy money and demand for investment bonds encourage the building and construction industry.

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